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ization of the men's apparel industry, and the employers have decided to make common cause to ward off the danger of imports.

After the war, the Marshall plan and similar systems of aid restored the industrial economies of many countries. Today these countries have not only become self-sustaining, they are now competing with our industries in the American and Canadian markets. For example, auto imports, once a trickle, pour in from Europe so that Detroit knows that this is no longer kiddle-car competition. Steel companies find that steel imports are mounting and the current strike will stimulate the flow of steel from abroad.

More than one hint has been released that it might be well for management and unions to close ranks against an immediate challenge to business and jobs. Even the textile industry, long split by bitter labor-management struggles, has synchronized, if not integrated, its efforts against the rising import tide.

All this is very distressing to many Government, industry, and union leaders because organized labor for a long time espoused the long-range position that what's good for the world's economy is good for the United States. Among the most articulate advocates of this principle has been the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Now its president, Jacob Potofsky and its executive board charges that the United States and Canadian clothing industry is being "threatened by unfair competition from sweated labor abroad."

Here is the roster of amalgamated grievances:

"The volume of apparel imports, particularly from Japan and Hong Kong has increased enormously. From 1954 to 1958 shirt imports, for example, have expanded over 800 percent. The U.S. knit-glove industry is well on the way to destruction. Imports of pajama robes, underwear, pants, raincoats, outerwear, sporting apparel and equipment are rapidly increasing.

"Tailored clothing is arriving from abroad in ever larger quantities. Hong Kong's mail-order business is tailored clothing with customers in the United States and Canada expands. For the first time in Japan's history a ready-to-wear tailored clothing industry is being developed to export to the United States and Canada.

"We now find that the hard-won labor standards of our members, and ultimately their jobs, are threatened by the evils of starvation wages and sweatshop conditions imported from abroad. The competitive advantage of imported apparel is rooted in substandard wages, the equivalent of 10 cents an hour and degrading working conditions. It is based on long hours of work—60 hours a week for women and children—homework, shameful exploitation of the labor of the young, the aged, and infirm. No apparel manufacturer in the United States or Canada can hope to meet this kind of competition, and one one should be expected to meet it from Japan, Hong Kong, or anywhere else."

Where does this leave the international trade policy of this—and perhaps other—unions? Answer: "This union has long favored improved trade relations among the nations of the world. It has been a staunch supporter of the reciprocal-trade programs ever since the early days of the New Deal. But reciprocal trade was conceived as a middle-of-the-road approach to liberalizing international trade without injuring the domestic industries of any nation. It was never intended to be an instrument for destroying an important American industry by unfair competition from sweated labor abroad."

Additional Commendation for Captive Nations Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. KENNETH B. KEATING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, September 1, 1959

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, it may well be that the passage of the Captive Nations Week resolution will turn out to be one of the most important actions of this session of Congress. The yelps of anguish emanating from the Kremlin as a result of the proclamation of this week, and the tremendous repercussions it has had among friends of those behind the Iron Curtain, testify eloquently to the effectiveness of the resolution.

This reaffirmation of America's traditional bonds with the peoples now enslaved by the Communists and our renewed pledge to work for their freedom and right to self-determination mark an important milestone in the free world's efforts to promote justice and fairplay throughout the world.

I am proud of my cosponsorship of the Captive Nations Week resolution and proud of my part in speeding it through Congress. I am convinced we cannot pound too hard or too often on the perfidy of the Communists in subjugating the noble peoples behind the Iron Curtain and denying them the right to choose their own form of government. We cannot too often call the attention of the world to the systematic opposition to religion of the Soviets and their atheistic way of doing things.

It is my hope that Captive Nations Week will serve to spur men of good will everywhere to redouble their efforts to work and pray for the day when the captive peoples, including the various groups within the Soviet Union, will once more take their rightful place among the free. Until that day, none of us should rest.

I recently received an interesting letter and resolution adopted by the Paris Bloc of the League for the Liberation of the Peoples of the U.S.S.R., commenting on Captive Nations Week. The league feels that the week was an "event of historical importance" and applauds it heartily. They emphasize particularly its importance to the enslaved nations of the U.S.S.R.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the letter and resolution printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter and resolution were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LEAGUE FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE PEOPLES OF THE U.S.S.R. (THE PARIS BLOC),
Paris, August 9, 1959.

DEAR MR. KEATING: The League for the Liberation of the Peoples of the U.S.S.R., which comprise representatives of the peoples enslaved by Soviet Russia, has the honor of sending you a copy of the declaration adopted at the league's annual conference held in Munich on July 29-30, 1959. From

the text of this declaration, you will see that the league warmly welcomed the decision of the U.S. Congress to request the President to proclaim a Captive Nations Week and the action of the President in doing so on July 17, 1959. The league regards the proclamation of Captive Nations Week as an event of historical importance, for by this act the representatives of the great transatlantic democracy have not only expressed once more their traditional sympathy with the nations oppressed by Soviet imperialism, but also drawn attention to one of the most critical elements in the policy of the Kremlin—the oppression by Moscow of the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet empire, who constitute more than half its total population.

On behalf of the League for the Liberation of the Peoples of the U.S.S.R. we should like to take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude for your initiative in championing the cause of our peoples.

Very truly yours,

MIKOLA ABRAMTCHIK,
Chairman.
SAHAK TER-TOVMASSIAN,
Secretary.

DECLARATION OF THE LEAGUE FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE PEOPLES OF THE U.S.S.R. (PARIS BLOC)

In the course of the last 40 years, an enormous colonial state has come into existence in the East. This is the U.S.S.R., which threatens the whole of Western civilization and aims at reducing the entire world to submission. The duel now proceeding between the Communist dictatorship in Moscow and the free world on the Berlin issue is one of the episodes on the path leading to the sovietization of the world. Yesterday, it was the Near East; before that, it was the Far East. In both cases, Moscow succeeded in seizing positions suitable for her further advance. Whether she will succeed this time or not, one thing is certain: Moscow cannot stop, but will continue to advance resolutely. At the present time, the curve representing the entire foreign policy and strategy of the Soviet Government continues to rise. This rise must be halted: only the inflexible will and firm determination of the West to resist by all the means in its power the extension and consolidation of the Soviet empire can prevent this catastrophe. As every day passes, it becomes clearer that the free world is faced with a dilemma: either to be forcibly drawn into the orbit of the Soviet empire, which would mean the end and the ruin of Western civilization or, by displaying a resolute will and a determination to put up a heroic resistance, to save the civilized world from the mortal danger which hangs over it. Living moral points for the application of this crusading will of the West may be found in the captive peoples of the U.S.S.R. The West has hesitated and still is hesitating openly to acknowledge and proclaim the right of these peoples to dispose of their own fate, to assert their sovereignty and to recover the freedom and independence which were wrested from them by force.

On the historical and legal plane, the situation of our peoples is as follows. The Tsarist Empire, like all empires in the past, was created by means of conquest. The nations doomed to form part of this empire, the peoples that were mentioned in the now celebrated proclamation of President Eisenhower of July 17, 1959, were conquered by a force from outside, i.e., Tsarist Russia. Having seceded from the empire after the revolution of 1917, these peoples formed their own democratic states. From the point of view of international law, the in-

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ternational identity of these peoples was revived. Their states were recognized de facto and de jure by other states already in existence. In some cases, recognition also came from Soviet Russia. Soon afterward, these countries under the pressure of Soviet Russia's superior forces, were individually reconquered after a prolonged and desperate resistance. The disintegrated empire was restored by fire and the sword.

Thus, from the point of view of international law, the general situation now reigning in the East is as follows. The so-called national union and autonomous republics, which were formerly independent states and which now form part of the Soviet Union, are occupied by a forcing power—the Soviet Russia. The problem of these peoples is thus an international one, since these states were once given diplomatic recognition. We are therefore faced with the question of removing the occupying forces and securing liberation from foreign domination. Even now, these states, in accordance with articles 19-18 of the Soviet Constitution, are regarded, formally speaking, as sovereign. The democratic principles regulating life in the civilized world demand the unqualified recognition of the right of these peoples to sovereignty, the right to restore their independence and freedom.

If the free world continues to ignore the facts of history and the standards of international law, thus sacrificing the very foundation of its civilization to the unreal and essentially false idea of peaceful coexistence, which presupposes the permanent and separate existence of two worlds—if the free world harbors the illusion, harmful for the future of all mankind, that by sacrificing over 200 million captive persons to the Moloch of Communist tyranny it will secure the freedom and welfare of the rest of mankind, then it will condemn itself irrevocably to destruction.

We repeat now, and are prepared to repeat again, that the idea conceived in Moscow of a high-level conference and Khrushchev's determined attempts, especially recently, to go to Washington, to set foot on soil which has never been trodden by an oppressor of the freedom of nations, to transform his meeting with the President of the United States into a conference of the Big Two, can cause worldwide embarrassment, and among our peoples in the Soviet empire will provoke silent protest and deep disillusionment.

President Eisenhower's declaration, mentioned above, is an event of great importance. We express the profound hope that it will prove a turning point in the entire policy of the democratic West, and that the latter will realize that Moscow's imperialist policy of expansion must be opposed by a policy based on the principle of liberating the peoples at present under the yoke of Communist tyranny.

The violent reaction which this declaration provoked from Khrushchev, who denounced it as interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union, shows what a powerful weapon this sacred idea, the idea of our time, can be. Through it, we can finally unmask the jailers of the world's last colonial empire, who hypocritically present themselves as liberators of the enslaved and colonial peoples.

At this, its annual conference, held in Munich on July 29-30, 1959, the League for the Liberation of the Peoples of the U.S.S.R. which champions the cause of more than half the population of the Soviet Union, warmly welcomes the proclamation of the President of the United States, and addresses the following appeal to all free men: at a time when so much is being said about colonialism, may the free world not forget that the peoples on the other side of the Iron Curtain are groaning beneath

the yoke of a most wily and cruel colonialism, which is persistently knocking at the door of Europe and the West. Having rejected the harmful idea of the evolution of dictatorship, may humanity remember that its own freedom and welfare may in the final analysis be guaranteed only by the liberation of these peoples. World freedom is one and indivisible. May the free world bear in mind the torments and sufferings of our peoples.

The cult of the elder brother, created by Stalin, is now increasing under Khrushchev. The economic exploitation of the oppressed peoples is being intensified. Vis-a-vis the younger brothers, Russification is gaining momentum. The systematic transfer of population within the U.S.S.R. continues, and threatens some of the smaller peoples with complete extinction and absorption in the Soviet nation. In these circumstances, the growing tension in international relations and the deliberate fanning of national dissension by the Kremlin are a heavy burden for the liberation movement. Addressing our peoples, the League for the Liberation of the Peoples of the U.S.S.R. expresses its profound conviction that President Eisenhower's proclamation establishing Captive Nations Week by confirming the right of these peoples to freedom and independence, will be received by our compatriots at home as an expression of support for their burning hope and faith in a free future and as a call for calm and unshakeable confidence in the final triumph of national justice.

We hope that this struggle will also prove a struggle for the liberation of the Russian people. The Russian people are also exposed to the political and social oppression of Bolshevik tyranny. They, too, are experiencing the burden of the Soviet regime, and paying with the loss of their freedom and with their toll for the senseless imperialist policy of a clique in the Kremlin. We therefore express the hope that at the decisive moment, the Russian nation, following the noble example of its most worthy sons, will choose the only path that is compatible with its national dignity and join with the captive peoples of the U.S.S.R. in a united struggle for liberation, in creating a world front for liberty.

Our peoples have already won an honorable place in this struggle, having repeatedly declared their inflexible will for freedom, democracy and independence.

The moral support and sympathy of the entire free world for the captive nations of the U.S.S.R., an eloquent manifestation of which is the noble voice of the President of the great Transatlantic democracy—this charter of hope for the whole world—may in the end become a guarantee that the sacred national aspiration of our peoples will be realized.

Manion: Constitutionality of Foreign Aid

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. SAMUEL L. DEVINE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 1, 1959

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, August 20, 1959, Clarence Manion appeared before the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and made a statement concerning his views on the constitutional aspects of the foreign aid program. I am inserting Dean Manion's statement in the RECORD so my colleagues may have an opportunity to study his views:

My name is Clarence Manion. I am a practicing lawyer with offices in South Bend, Ind. For more than 25 years I was professor of constitutional law at the University of Notre Dame, and from 1941 to 1952, I was dean of the College of Law at Notre Dame. Presently, I am a member of, and counsel for the Citizens Foreign Aid Committee. I am grateful for this opportunity to appear before you in opposition to the pending appropriation for foreign aid.

This committee, like other committees of the Congress, has heard a great volume of criticism concerning the wastefulness, misadministration and basic misdirection of the foreign aid program. I have followed this criticism in the previous, as well as the current reports and records of the Congress, and I would subscribe to much, if not to all of it.

However, to avoid redundancy and to conserve the valuable time of this honorable body, I shall attempt to restrict my remarks to three aspects of the foreign aid program, which have been largely ignored by previous witnesses, and concerning which, by training, experience and recent observation, I may claim some special competence to testify. As concisely and as briefly as the gravity of the allegations will permit, I will try to support the three following conclusions concerning our foreign aid program:

1. Foreign aid, as it is presently constituted and executed, is not authorized by the Constitution of the United States.

2. The foreign aid program is being maintained by the Congress in defiance of the wishes of the great majority of the people of the United States.

3. The Government of the United States does not have sufficient tax income to support the foreign aid program, consequently our Government has been, and is now, forced to borrow the money that it gives away to foreign governments.

I will proceed to support these three propositions in the order in which they have been stated.

SECTION I. FOREIGN AID IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

It is basic and elementary law that the Government of the United States has no inherent power to do anything. The existence, and authority of the Federal Government are derived from the Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution is the creature of the people of each of the several States of the Union. In turn, the Congress, the Federal executive and the Federal courts are the creatures of the Constitution. There is no valid power in any branch, division, or officer of the Federal Government that does not rest in some provision of the Constitution of the United States. As Chief Justice Marshall remarked at the dawn of our constitutional history: "We must never forget it is a Constitution we are expounding" (4 Wheat. 316, 407. 1819).

By its own terms, the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land. All U.S. Senators and Representatives have taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution as such. The President's single sworn duty is to "preserve, project and defend the Constitution." (U.S. Constitution art. II, sec. 1.)

The Constitution begins with the declaration that "all legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States." (U.S. Constitution, art. I, sec. 1.) Thus Congress has no powers other than those enumerated in the Constitution.

This raises the basic question: Where in the Constitution does Congress find its power to appropriate the American taxpayers' money for the aid of foreign governments? On the floor of the U.S. Senate last July 2, one of your distinguished colleagues, the Honorable SAM ERVIN JR., who for many years was an associate justice of